

ESTABLISHED 1834.  
THE  
**STARK COUNTY DEMOCRAT,**  
—BY—  
**THE DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING CO.**  
Democrat Building, 33 East 7th St.,  
Canton, Ohio.  
**HOMER GARD,**  
President and Managing Editor.

Official Paper of the Democracy of  
Stark County.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES.**  
The Stark County Democrat will be sent by  
mail to any address at one dollar per year (in ad-  
vance).  
**The Canton Evening News.**  
One year by mail.....\$3.12  
One month by mail.....\$3.12  
Entered at the Post Office at Canton, Ohio, as second class  
mail matter.

The Stark County Democrat will not be re-  
sponsible for the return of rejected manuscripts un-  
less the same is accompanied by postage stamps.

All articles sent for publication must be accom-  
panied by the name of the writer. The writer's  
name will not necessarily be published.

Subscribers who fail to secure their papers  
promptly and regularly will confer a favor upon  
the publishers by reporting the same at this office.

ALL ADVERTISEMENTS and other matter desired  
to be inserted in THE STARK COUNTY DEMOCRAT  
must be in this office not later than TUESDAY  
MORNING.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND conferred the  
honor of postmaster general on an able  
and brilliant democrat. William L. Wil-  
son is a man who has the esteem of dem-  
ocrats generally, for the courageous and  
gallant fight he made again high tariff  
taxes.

SENATOR STEWART in his advocacy of an  
international monetary conference,  
pledging the United States to agree to  
nothing save a recognition of silver at 16  
to 1, stirred up quite a breeze and on the  
final vote found that he had but few  
supporters in such a move. Senator  
Wolcott thinks that silver is pressing  
ahead while Senator Stewart thinks just  
the other way.

The recent cold weather caused a very  
sharp rise in the death rate throughout  
the country. Nearly one-half the deaths  
have been of people over fifty years of  
age. Those who have passed the mar-  
ritime of life do not always understand  
that their lack of vitality does not war-  
rant them in taking risks that were  
laughed at in youth. About one-third of  
recent deaths were from lung trouble,  
and of these about one-half were from  
pneumonia.

In spite of man's time-honored idea  
that women never meet upon common  
ground without quarrelling; that  
women's conventions are held  
for the express purpose  
of wrangling and backbiting; that  
tears are more plentiful than smiles,  
and nothing but bitterness results from  
the undertakings of women, it is true  
that peace and harmony have so far  
characterized the sessions of the National  
Council of Women in Washington. A dif-  
ference of opinion has created no dis-  
turbance. Furthermore, says Dr. Julia  
Holmes Smith, club women are recog-  
nizing each other and manifesting pride in  
the achievements of others. Monday  
afternoon, in New York, twenty-four  
presidents of clubs were entertained in  
honor of Mrs. Charles Henriotin, of Chi-  
cago, president of the National Federa-  
tion of Women's Clubs. Luncheons and  
receptions followed in quick succession.

We are all familiar with the way the  
constant boring of new gas wells about  
Findlay finally almost exhausted the  
supply of gas. New York is suffering  
from the same trouble. Her historic min-  
eral springs at Saratoga, to which thou-  
sands have betaken themselves each  
summer for the renewal of health and  
strength, are threatened with extinction,  
because human cupidity has led to the  
boring of a great many wells in the upper  
Saratoga valley, from which it is believed  
the Saratoga wells of world-wide cele-  
brity draw their supply of water. This  
ground boring practice has gone to such  
lengths that the legislature has taken the  
matter in hand, and a bill has been in-  
troduced, at the instance of Saratoga  
people, looking to the requirement of  
the valley in question for purposes of a  
state park, similar to that now main-  
tained at Niagara falls. Such a legisla-  
tive enactment would be commended by  
broad minded men everywhere. These  
springs have been tested to the point  
where there is no longer any doubt of  
their efficacy. A people who can spend  
twenty million dollars on an incomplete  
state capital building, can certainly af-  
ford one and a half millions for ground  
well worth the money, which will pro-  
duce an income of 4 per cent. on the  
investment, exert a powerful interest as  
a health-giving resort, and develop a  
love of art, beauty and recreation  
among all classes of citizens. Aside  
from questions of health, it is very sel-  
dom that money spent for the develop-  
ment of landscape art is misapplied.

SENATOR BRUCE, from the committee on  
interstate commerce, has reported with-  
out recommendation the bill introduced  
in the early part of the present session,  
authorizing the secretary of the treasury  
to pay the sum of \$100,000 to any in-  
ventor from any part of the world who  
shall, prior to 1900, construct a vessel  
that will demonstrate the practicability  
of safely navigating the air at a speed of  
30 miles an hour and capable of carry-  
ing freight and passengers.

The object of the report is apparently  
to print the information available on  
the subject of experiments at aerial nav-  
igation since the days of Montgolfier.

"To those who have not given the sub-  
ject much attention," says the report,  
"it may seem somewhat visionary to  
seriously entertain the idea of navigat-  
ing the air safely, since efforts in this  
direction have been in the most in-  
stances failures; yet the eventual solu-  
tion of the problem will result in one of  
the greatest social, economic and indus-  
trial revolutions in the history of man-  
kind, and have the greatest possible in-  
fluence on the civilization of the world.  
Whether," they continue, "commercial  
results will be achieved as early as 1900

is a question your committee do not un-  
derstand to answer. It is believed, how-  
ever, that the passage of the bill will act  
as a stimulant to the work already in  
progress looking to the solution of this  
great problem of aerial navigation, and,  
in that respect, it cannot but do great  
good. That the problem will eventually  
be solved we see no ground upon which  
to rest a reasonable doubt."

SENATOR CHANDLER, of New Hampshire,  
should be "Lexowed." If all the bad  
things said of him on the floor of the  
Senate are true, one New England state  
should be given the opportunity of elect-  
ing another senator.

ONE of President Cleveland's favorite  
methods in determining on a candidate  
is to let the partisans of all the aspir-  
ants do a great amount of talking, bring  
in all the accusations and arguments  
possible against each other, and then  
appoint some other man. Perhaps Mr.  
Cleveland will follow this policy in the  
Cincinnati and Cleveland postoffices.

Suppose the people of Canton could  
get the character of men who are en-  
gaged in reorganizing several business  
industries to take hold of and reorganize  
our municipal government! What would  
the taxpayers say? They would say  
"Amen." Such men as these are found  
in both the political parties and we be-  
lieve that if the proper effort was made  
that they would consent, from a patri-  
otic standpoint, to stand as candidates.  
As to their election there would be no  
question.

SECURED on by the statement of Mr.  
Nelson Morris, the big Chicago meat-  
packer, there has been considerable talk  
about the decree of the French govern-  
ment forbidding the exporting of live  
cattle from this country. The burden of  
the criticism has been that our coun-  
try has lost an immense business.

The immensity of the live cattle busi-  
ness that has been lost by the French  
decree has been based almost entirely on  
what Mr. Morris stated, namely that we  
shipped eighteen million worth of  
cattle and meat products to France last  
year. Mr. Morris put his figures a trifle  
too high. On investigation of the export  
to France for the past two years shows  
the following:

	1893.	1894.
Cattle.....	\$30,060	\$1,197,540
Canned beef.....	559,935	486,860
Salt beef.....	24,409	42,840
Tallow.....	521,087	67,163
Bacon.....	.....	385,464
Hams.....	3,775	43,814
Pork.....	13,385	15,866
Lard.....	1,672,552	2,785,603
Oleo oil.....	138,581	.....

These figures show that last year the  
entire trade in live cattle and meat prod-  
ucts, to France, was less than six mil-  
lions. The live cattle trade, however,  
was growing rapidly; as the above fig-  
ures show it jumped in one year from  
\$30,000 to over one million. This is no  
stopped, but the decree applies only to  
live cattle and a large quantity of our  
meat product will continue to go to  
France.

THE President stands right square up  
to his convictions. There is but one  
way to move him and that is to convince  
his reason. Even his political opponents  
concede this. An amusing illus-  
tration of this quality became  
apparent as the session of con-  
gress which expired Monday noon was  
drawing to a close. It has long been the  
custom of the president to go to the Cap-  
itol on the last day of congress and there  
hastily sign bills passed during the last  
hours of the session. President Cleve-  
land has always declined to do this, tak-  
ing the ground that he would sign no bills  
that he could not, for want of time, care-  
fully examine. This year the alterna-  
tive was given him by anti-administra-  
tion senators to either go to the Capitol  
to allow some appropriation bills to  
all, which failure would require an  
extra session of congress. The president  
sawed wood and said nothing; but his  
clerk gave out the information that he  
certainly would not change his rule, extra  
session or no extra session. No sooner  
was this generally known than the sen-  
ate hurried in out of the wet, sitting up  
all night Sunday so that the last bill  
should go to the president not later than  
9 o'clock Monday morning. From 9 to  
12 it had little or nothing to do, but the  
president had all the time required and  
notified them at 11:30 that he had no fur-  
ther communication to make. The sen-  
ate, it seems, can learn a lesson as easily  
as any other school of precocious pu-  
pils.

#### Two Eloquent Dispatches.

ON more than one occasion the news  
columns of republican newspapers have  
made their editorial utterances question-  
able. This was especially noticeable all  
during the last campaign. The editorial  
columns poured out doleful tales of cal-  
amity and suspending industries while  
the news columns bristled with announce-  
ments of the opening of shops and the  
hiring of new and more men. The only  
republican paper in this country that we  
know of, that had the manliness to allow  
its editorial columns to correspond with  
its news columns was the Cincinnati  
Commercial Gazette.

A striking illustration of this point was  
noticed the other day in a calamity  
screaming paper, the Chicago Inter  
Ocean. This paper has printed thou-  
sands of lines of matter and used thou-  
sands of inches of space in cartoons, to  
tell of and picture the "awful" blow the  
democratic party struck the tin plate  
industry in this country. How the  
"dreadful" democrats ruined it! Turned  
over this thriving infant American in-  
dustry to the hated foreigners!

The Inter Ocean publishes the news  
but sometimes the editorial department  
does not see it. Its news columns has  
from time to time told of the opening of  
new tin plate mills in America and the  
projecting of others, but on February  
28th, it furnished a plain type picture  
more forcible than any cartoonist could  
sketch. It consisted of two news dis-  
patches; one was from Baltimore; it told  
of three large tin plate mills to be started  
this year at that city, one of which would  
cost for building and machinery \$300,000;  
another one was to have a 1,000  
horse power engine; (this fact was stated  
to throw light on the immense size of  
the plant.)—The other dispatch was from

Swansea, Wales, and it stated that "the  
South Wales tin plate board of control  
have decided, in view of the depression  
in the trade, to run only 397 mills, and  
to run these on only two-thirds time, and  
to restrict the production to only one-  
third of the present output."

Here is a clear case and we trust that  
the McKinley organs will change their  
tunes. Poor Wales! The poor operators  
over there are entitled to the sympathies  
of the high tariff organs.

In view of these facts we think that the  
republican papers should let up on the  
fake about the "democratic free trade"  
ruining the American tin plate industry.  
It looks as if the Wales industry was the  
one that suffered. If democratic legisla-  
tion on tin plate has accomplished any-  
thing it has all been in the interest of  
and the advancement of the American  
industry and hence the American work-  
ingmen.

#### Another Sign.

Under the above head the Cincinnati  
Commercial Gazette yesterday contained  
the following editorial:

"Dow and Jones sent out through the  
brokers' offices yesterday this dispatch:  
New York, Feb. 26.—Wholesale and retail  
dealers and jobbers in practically every line of  
goods say that business is distinctly better.  
The demand is large, and, although profits are  
small, they are satisfactory, with collections  
good. The prospects for a lively spring trade  
are the best for two years, and the present ac-  
tivity is the first of it."

"The bell is ringing. Those with con-  
fidence are getting aboard."  
We are glad to see such a good repub-  
lican paper as the C. G. preaching hope-  
fulness instead of calamity. The busi-  
ness world today lacks confidence and it  
is all because so much calamity croaking  
has been indulged in by the republican  
press for partisan purposes. It is high  
time that we all push along the evidences  
of good business.

#### One of Democracy's Favorite Sons.

The poll of the democracy of the state  
of Ohio discloses the fact that ex-Gov-  
ernor Campbell has a wonderful hold on  
the affections of the people. He has not  
been announced as seeking any office,  
and yet when the people are asked their  
choice for a gubernatorial candidate Mr.  
Campbell is their first choice. This tes-  
timony is a deserved endorsement of as  
true a gentleman and as genuine a dem-  
ocrat as lives in Ohio. There is little ques-  
tion but that the ex-governor is today  
nearer to the democratic party of Ohio  
than any public man. He is a democrat  
whom the democratic party ad-  
mires; he believes—to the  
victors belong the spoils. There is  
no doubt that Mr. Campbell could have  
the gubernatorial nomination if he want-  
ed it. But he is not a candidate. He  
has had the power, his picture hangs in  
the state house, and to serve his state he  
neglected his private business. Mr.  
Campbell does not refrain from being a  
candidate at this time because dem-  
ocratic success is not a cinch—for his  
whole political record shows him a  
fighter against odds—but because he is  
devoting his entire time to his business  
matters. The "Butler Mascot" is not a  
candidate for any office. Yet what a bot-  
tle royal it would be if he and Gov. Mc-  
Kinley should be the presidential candi-  
dates!

#### Origin of the Word "Boss."

MR. C. C. Buel has an article in the  
March Century, entitled "Blackmail as a  
Heritage," wherein he says that the cor-  
ner stone of blackmail was laid in Peter  
Stuyvesant's day. He also says that even  
the dread name "boss" is an inheritance  
from the Dutch period. It is derived  
from *baas*, meaning foreman or master.  
A hundred years after English became  
the official language, men of wealth and  
character, like "Boss" Walton of the fa-  
mous Walton House in Franklin Square,  
received the appellation from persons  
who wished to be deferential. And today  
a workman may use the title in its  
original sense when addressing his em-  
ployer or accosting a stranger. In its po-  
litical significance "boss" is a Tammany  
product. As such it defines a vulgar  
usurper of public authority, who  
knows he would be squelched if he  
ventured to stand as a candi-  
date himself, but who succeeds by caucus  
methods in forcing his puppet candidates  
on the electors, and in directing their  
official acts for his own selfish ends. On  
the other hand, a political "leader" is a  
man who influences the councils of a  
party by virtue of his ability to direct  
public affairs, and who appeals personally  
to the ballot-box for his commission  
to make laws and to execute them in the  
name of the people. Hence with unerr-  
ing instinct the Tammany bosses call  
themselves "leaders," but in Tammany  
hall things always go by contraries; even  
the force of gravitation works toward the  
ceiling, causing vice to rise above de-  
cency, and those who have shortened  
human life to soar into prominence as  
guardians of the public weal.

#### Why Should the Foreigner Be Fa- vored?

An exchange that can be relied upon  
says, that the Russian government has  
contracted for ship armor with the Beth-  
lehem Iron Co., upon more favorable  
terms than our own government for the  
same material. In view of this circum-  
stance Congress has been constrained to  
insert a provision in the Naval Appropria-  
tion bill that "no higher price shall be  
paid for armor or gun steel than is  
paid the contracting party for like armor  
or gun steel furnished to private parties  
or to foreign governments." Whether  
sufficiently accurate data can be obtained  
to make the enforcement of this provi-  
sion practicable, however, is doubtful;  
the contracting parties certainly cannot  
be relied upon to disclose the truth.

It is a curious fact that the reported  
advantage given to a foreign purchaser  
of ship armor by the Bethlehem com-  
pany is a very common practice; and it  
is not confined to the manufacturers of  
this country. English and French firms  
will sell gun steel and armor to foreign  
buyers at a less price than to their own  
respective governments. Indeed, the pe-  
culiarity is common to all trades; and it  
is notorious that in many lines of manu-  
facture in this country larger dis-  
counts are made to exporters than to  
those who purchase for the home mar-  
ket. How can this anomaly in trade  
be accounted for? Special reasons may  
exist in particular instances, but the  
general tendency in favor of lower prices  
to outside consumers is, to say the least,  
inexplicable to the uninitiate. Why  
should producers in general show so  
much consideration for the favored  
foreigner?

# Still Continues!

This is the Grandest Opportunity ever offered you to buy  
**Clothing, Hats and Furnishings**  
of the late Firm of **TORONSKI BROS.,**

**\$25,000** worth of **Sheriff Sale!**

**EVERY ARTICLE MUST BE TURNED  
INTO CASH AS SOON AS POSSIBLE!**

This is to every one's interest, so buy at once—don't put it off! The prices are SO  
LOW that it will pay you to buy and save for future use.

**CLOTHING, HATS AND FURNISHINGS,  
ALL MARKED DOWN TO**

**LESS THAN 1-2 THEIR VALUE!**

Every person is more than satisfied who buys! Always send in their friends,  
or come back themselves to make more purchases—so don't put it off, but  
come and buy at once, and you will not regret it.

**BOYS' SUITS AND OVERCOATS**—Are going fast, and you cannot afford to  
put it off if you intend to buy one!

We will have plenty of experienced clerks to wait on everybody. Come  
in the morning if you possibly can.

**THE OLD STAND**  
**26 North Market Street, Corner Fifth.**

#### Bad Manners in Young People.

In his address on the "Importance of  
Good Manners" delivered on Founder's  
Day at Vassar college, professor Edward  
J. Morse, of Salem, Mass., late professor  
of zoology at the University of Tokio,  
Japan, made a deliverance that is at-  
tracting much attention. Prof. Morse  
recites many observations of the Ameri-  
can boy, his lack of respect for age, his  
noisy self-assertiveness, his work as a  
vandal in the Boston public parks and in  
destroying fences, works of art, etc. In  
Germany no such observations can be  
made; the children there being under  
much better control, while in Japan the  
superiority of the conduct of boys is al-  
most incredible. They are courteous to  
a fault, never crowd, do not use the  
streets for litter or trash, keep their back  
yards as clean as their front ones, culti-  
vate art and are formal and polite in the  
extreme in their intercourse with one  
another and with foreigners. Prof.  
Morse thinks the Americans as a people  
can draw valuable lessons from such ex-  
amples, and thinks it is high time the  
parents of this country are taking a few  
lessons in their domestic sails, particularly  
along the line of a more rigid supervision  
of the conduct of the younger members  
of the family.

Nothing could be more timely than  
this advice or more productive of good  
to the younger generation. The basis of  
bad manners is selfishness—lack of re-  
spect for the rights of others—and there  
can be no surer drill to warrant loss of  
friends for a boy or girl in years of im-  
maturity, and consequently loss of much  
of the pleasure in life, than to permit the  
development of bad manners—particu-  
larly a lack of respect for parents and  
well behaved elderly people generally,  
and yet a majority of good people,  
who are very solicitous for the future  
welfare of their offspring, fail to realize  
that the very corner stone of prosperity,  
in the sense of future happiness, lies in  
the early realization in youngsters of  
the rights of others.

#### A "Dangerous" Presidential Quantity.

Legislators have attempted to argue that  
Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, is too great  
a man to ever become president of the  
United States. The argument that this  
country has had but two really brilliant  
and brainy men in the presidential  
chair, was supposed to apply  
in some way to Reed; it  
was argued that the only thing against  
his chances of ever reaching the White  
House for a four year's job was "his  
greatness." Not physical greatness, but  
mental. Some have even gone so far as  
to compare Reed to Blaine, and then  
reasoned by analogy that Reed was "too  
brainy," "too" great to ever be president.

This idea has been now entirely dis-  
pelled and Gov. McKinley had better  
look out. Reed has heard these stories  
about his "greatness" being a bar to his  
presidential aspirations so he thought  
he would show the people at one fell  
swoop how mistaken they were in such  
a notion as this. How they need  
not hesitate on the "greatness" point  
about declaring him their ideal.

endeavors to show that he was not "too  
great" he has shown just how small he  
really is and the contrast with Gov. Mc-  
Kinley or Ben Harrison is all against the  
man from Maine. Reed demonstrated  
his smallness in a peculiar way. Just be-  
fore congress adjourned there was a vote  
of thanks tendered Speaker Crisp; the  
vote was by rising. Democrats, republi-  
cans and populists rose to their feet  
eager to express their sincere thanks  
to a speaker who has at all times been  
impartial and always a gentleman—ex-  
cept Reed and his man Friday, Dalsell.  
The latter's refusal to accord Crisp a vote  
of thanks, simply because he at one time  
received a deserved rebuke at the hands  
of the democratic minority whom he  
treated notoriously unfair and impolite,  
stamps him a man of penury intellect.  
He is small enough to be a republican  
presidential quantity. Other republi-  
cans beware!

#### A Logical Gentleman.

David B. James, of San Francisco, is a  
citizen who has the logical ability to  
follow the doctrine of protection a good  
way toward its end, and the courage to  
state his conclusions publicly. He posted  
a document in front of his shop in  
effect calling on the people to secede  
from the union and establish a "Pacific  
republic," comprising all of the country  
west of the Rocky mountains.

He is reported as saying to a news-  
paper interviewer: "We have no chance  
here without we establish a separate re-  
public and tax the east. His main ob-  
ject in proposing secession is to get a  
chance to 'tax the east.' He says the  
east does not understand the Chinese  
and Japanese problems and some other  
matters peculiar to the Pacific coast.  
But protection is the main thing. We  
tax certain foreign goods. Why not  
protect ourselves against the east?"

Mr. James is logical. He believes in  
the theory of protection, and as a logical  
consequence he is a secessionist. He has  
progressed farther than most other pro-  
tectionists, or at any rate farther than  
they are willing openly to admit. But  
he has not reached the end. If he goes  
on as he has begun he will presently pro-  
pose to set up California as a separate  
country with tariff protection against all  
the rest of the world, and so he will  
progress. The only consistent thing for  
a protectionist to do is to advocate the  
isolation and tariff protection of every little  
community that may think it produces  
what it wants and can get rich by "living  
within itself." But the average protection-  
ist turns about and runs away from his  
own reasoning long before he reaches  
that length.

The Chicago Times-Herald speaking of  
the above "manifesto" says that it will be  
seen that Mr. James accepts the doctrine  
of Harrison, McKinley & Co., that "the  
foreigner pays the tax." He invites the  
Pacific coasters to join him, set up an in-  
dependent government and "tax the  
east." But in the meantime what will  
"the east" be doing? It is something of  
an adept in this business of making the  
foreigner pay the tax. It would at least  
make an effort to get back what the west

taxed out of it by taxing the Pacific coast  
fruits, wines, and such other products as  
that section exchanges for eastern goods.  
Probably it would succeed in this busi-  
ness quite as well as the Pacific republic  
would. And that would not be agree-  
able to the coasters, much as protection  
might insure to the benefit of the logical  
Mr. James.

#### The French Republic.

Why do the French have so many  
changes in their ministries? England is  
practically a representative government  
and gets along very placidly with minis-  
terial changes that are not so frequent  
as our presidential elections, while in  
France the cabinets probably do not  
average a length of life of ninety days.  
A correspondent says:

Of course we've a new ministry as well as  
a new president. M. Ribot is at the head of it,  
and it makes, I should think, the  
thirty-seventh ministry or so that  
we've had in the last year. The Chamber  
of Deputies is made up of no end of  
parties, each trying not to settle the af-  
fairs of the country, but to overthrow the  
existing ministry to put one into power  
representing their own opinions. When a  
new ministry comes in, the first thing is for  
one of these parties to take the attitude of an  
engaged little dog, and "interpellate" it. "What  
is your position on the revenue bill?" it says,  
for instance. The ministry replies, and the  
reply is put to a vote. If the majority of  
the house are not with the answer the minis-  
try falls.

The reason seems to be that the French  
are at heart monarchial while they play  
at republicanism. This republic of ours  
was planted on these shores by liberty-  
loving pioneers, the winnowings of a  
monarchy, men whose love of freedom  
led them to endure hardships that tried  
men's souls, and they established the  
only real republic the world has seen.  
This French experiment is simply a mas-  
querade under the name of republicanism.  
Government should conduct to re-  
pose, but in France it conduces not only  
to the repeated upsetting of ministries  
but to the repeated upsetting of the  
president who, as a rule, resigns his  
office. The French race has not only  
had a long inheritance of monarchical  
institutions to contend with—and these  
have left a deep mark on the people—but  
the race is mercurial in temperament  
and lacking the common sense, equi-  
poise, *laissez faire* that makes for stabil-  
ity of government. The Dutch have  
these last named qualities in an eminent  
degree but they now have a monarchy  
after having tried to establish a republic.  
So it seems certain that the establishment  
of a republic not only requires the right  
kind of temperament but the familiarity  
with republican forms and taste for gov-  
ernment by the people that does not  
follow centuries of monarchical rule.

#### UNAPPRECIATED FRIENDLINESS.

(Chicago Record.)  
There was a funny scene in the room of the  
president's private secretary the other day. A  
number of senators, representatives and  
strangers were sitting around waiting an op-  
portunity to see the chief of the executive  
branch. Mr. Carlisle, in a State of mind  
at that place. Today the same fellow dropped  
in the room where the Excise board was sit-  
ting and almost knocked those worthies off  
their chairs. "What's Dr. Parkhurst doing  
here?" they whispered each to the other, and  
then the double smiled broad enough to assure  
them that they were mistaken. The man  
who looks like Parkhurst is a Staten Island  
brewer. He may make trouble for the fight-  
ing person some day.

#### MRS. CLEVELAND SHOPPING.

(New York Advertiser.)  
When Mrs. Cleveland shops she chooses a  
rainy day, preferring the discomfort of driving  
through the rain to the ordeal of facing many  
people when making her dress and household  
selections.  
Last fall, when she did her last shopping,  
she chose a dull, cold, raw day—the very last  
you would select for a lady to go out volun-  
tarily. And she seemed to revel in it. Early in  
the morning a man servant of the White  
House called upon the proprietor of the shop  
where Mrs. Cleveland does most of her  
shopping. The children's department of this particular  
store where Mrs. Cleveland does most of her  
Washington shopping is on the second floor,  
and here she was hastily conducted by a floor  
walker who was waiting for her.  
"I do not wish you to tell what I buy," said  
Mrs. Cleveland to the shop girl. "I have been  
greatly annoyed by reading detailed accounts  
of my purchases."  
And then she went on to select white frocks,  
light spring cambrays by the half dozen, sev-  
eral large lines sun hats for the complexion of  
Misses Ruth and Esther Cleveland; and she  
wound up by picking out a great many pairs of  
little shoes.  
Mrs. Cleveland goes shopping only twice a  
year, at spring, almost a day before Easter,  
when she orders the summer outfit for her  
children, and again in the fall. Each time  
there is the same economy observed to guard  
her overexposures from publicity. But  
shop girls will be shop girls. You cannot keep  
them from chatting to their favorite customers  
when they're anything to tell.

You can save money by having your sale bills  
printed at the DEMOCRAT office.

**Awarded  
Highest Honors—World's Fair.  
•DR.  
PRICE'S  
CREAM  
BAKING  
POWDER  
MOST PERFECT MADE.**  
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free  
from Arsenic, Alum or any other adulterant.  
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.